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SALT LAKE CITY, - JAN. 9, 1903.

EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENT.

The announcement by special dispatches from Washington, D. C., to the morning papers in this city, that President Roosevelt had authorized Senator Kearns to express his disapproval of the alleged intention of the majority of the Utah Legislature, to elect an Apostle to the United States Senator, has occasioned much pronounced comment by the public. People of all creeds and parties are incensed over it. The prevailing sentiment is one of astonishment and regret that the President of the United States has taken a course so remarkable and unprecedented. Mingled with this is a feeling of doubt that he has said all that is attributed to him in the dispatches published. Our readers will have to decide this for themselves. As far as the "News" is concerned we prefer to wait for further details before accepting the statements made by telegram. It is scarcely believable that the President would attempt to interfere in a matter that belongs only to the Legislature of a sovereign State. It is a new thing under the political sun of this nation. The interference of a Senator, too, in such affairs is in very questionable taste and outside the lines of "senatorial courtesy." We advise our readers to suspend judgment in this extraordinary matter until the correctness or error of the dispatches has been established.

THE HIRED GIRL PROBLEM.

One of the great trials of the city housekeeper and to some extent of her country sister, is the difficulty of obtaining competent and reliable help in the home. What is called "the servant girl problem" has caused much perplexity and it has not yet been solved. The substitution of Chinese and Japanese labor for white girls' work is not satisfactory, and there is always a big demand for "female help" without a corresponding supply.

There appears to be a repugnance on the part of many young women to be classed as "hired girls," that term being usually applied to those who are engaged for household work. They prefer "clerking" in a store, dressmaking, millinery or other similar occupation, although they are equally "hired" for that service and do not gain much if any more by their labor, when the cost of food and lodging is taken into consideration. But there is a prejudice against serving in families that is hard to overcome, and this is one cause of the difficulty to obtain that help which may be rightly numbered among the "long-felt wants."

We do not expect to be able to offer a complete remedy for the ills complained of in this respect, but only a few suggestions that may be worthy of consideration. An experienced physician of this city, who enjoys an extended and confidential practice, has treated many ladies whose nerves have been almost broken down by family cares and the worry of household labor, and has noticed their frequent failings against the incompetency, or willfulness, or other failings of the hired girls whom they have to change so frequently and without much improvement. The thought impressed him that possibly the very nervous irritability, impatience, fretfulness and imperative disposition of such patients might be one cause rather than a consequence of the dissatisfaction complained of. Is it not likely that this is correct?

While we do not dispute for a moment that there is reason for the outcry of disappointed housekeepers, we invite their scrutiny into their own selves, in thought, into the "hired girls' place. Imagine that they enter a place. Imagine that they enter a strange house, unacquainted with the ways and wishes of the family, often various and opposite, unfamiliar with everything pertaining to the house and its usual regulations, and yet expected to take hold and act as though she understood all that is wanted. Think of the short, snappy rebukes, objections and marks of disapproval if mistakes are made, the lofty distinction drawn between the sphere of the mistress and the servant, and the hundred and one snubs and fault-finders to be endured under a nervous, particular and high-strung invalid!

Of course every lady of the house wants to have her manner of conducting, it respected and complied with. But hired girls of experience have acquired set ways and habits and they are not easily abolished. A little consideration for them would sometimes avoid trouble, and the desired conformity might be obtained if sought for in a kindly spirit instead of a condescending or dictatorial manner. In this mountain country independence of character and disposition is marked in both sexes, and the dislike to be subjugated burns like a continual flame.

Some ladies go to the extreme of familiarity with their "help," and reap the consequence in the contempt which

it often breeds. There is a proper medium that the prudent and tactful housekeeper can preserve, in which, while displeasing superiority is not exhibited, that control which ought to be maintained. It always works better than either extreme. The peculiar temperament and disposition of the "hired girl," will be considered by the wise housekeeper, and regard for it will certainly aid in holding the service that is desired to continue.

A fair and definite understanding between the hirer and the hired before the engagement is concluded, as to work required, wages to be paid, hours to be allowed for absence, and other details and privileges, these to be adhered to closely, except in cases actually requiring a change, will save many of those disagreements that cause abrupt departures and helpless households.

These are but a few hints on only one side of a vexed question. The other side we have not space now to consider. We believe, however, that if many ladies were a little more considerate and less fault-finding, and if more of the fact that each individual is to be regarded as a human soul, independent in his or her own sphere, all the children of the same Eternal Father, and to be treated with humane consideration, there would be less prejudice among young women who have to earn their living, to family service where they can find a home as well as place of work, and where they would meet kindness and sympathy when needed, and not be regarded as something inferior to other flesh and blood favored by wealth or station.

PEARY IS WILLING.

Lieutenant Peary, it is now said, has stated that he is willing to undertake another expedition to the North Pole, provided the necessary means are placed at his disposal. He is firmly convinced that the Pole can be reached now.

In a lecture before the National Geographic society a couple of months ago he explained that an explorer who would make Cape Hecla, northern Greenland, the starting point, would stand a good chance of reaching the goal. He would have to winter there, and then start north early in the spring. Mr. Peary said that the air-line distance of his own sledge journeys equals that of the distance from Greenland land to the Pole, and that if his starting point had been in the same latitude as Nansen's, his sledge journey in 1900 would have carried him beyond the Pole, provided he had been traveling only in that direction. The famous explorer is fully convinced that he can do so. If the start is made early in the spring, the explorer will have ample time to return before the ice pack becomes impassable.

But the question may be asked, What is the good of trying again? Lieutenant Peary is enthusiastic on this point. He says the man who has the necessary equipment and experience, will hold within his grasp the last geographical prize that the earth has to offer, and this prize he ranks with that which Columbus won for himself and his countrymen—a fame which will last as long as human life exists on the globe.

It evidently takes this view of the matter to inspire to years of efforts among untold hardships. But is that the last geographical prize the earth has to offer? What about the South Polar regions? And the almost unexplored regions of Asia? And then supposing the North Pole reached and crossed, would that mean to the world what the discovery of America meant? It does not have that appearance, but of the results, posterity will be the better judge.

AN APPEAL FOR HUMANITY.

Great Britain has a society, the Howard Association, the object of which is the promotion and prevention of crime. The society has interested itself in the advocacy of improvements in the penal systems of different nations, and as is claimed, with good results.

Now the officers of the committee of the society appeal to the press of the United States to come out boldly and unequivocally against the evils of convict camps and lynchings, which exist in the United States. The inhumanity of these camps, it is said in the circular issued, have been acknowledged in some of the official reports issued by the authorities of certain Southern States, but they are peculiarly apt to elude public knowledge and attention, by reason both of the remote localities in which they are situated and the privacy of management which usually characterizes them. "These conditions also render it very difficult to bring home to the perpetrators the cruelty and vice which are almost necessary accompaniments of the system still prevalent in some of the Southern States."

But still more urgent is the condemnation of the cruelties of lynchings. The circular says:

"We learn that, of late years, many hundreds of persons (some of them only suspected of crime, and possibly innocent) have been slowly burned to death, with horrible ingenuities of torment, and in the presence of multitudes of men, women and children, sometimes brought together, from far and near, by excursion-trains, as for a public holiday."

Well, this cannot be denied. It is, unfortunately, the unvarnished truth. But the newspapers of the country have not, as a rule, been neglectful of their duty. The papers that form public opinion, or that have any influence at all upon the sentiments of the nation, have protested, denounced the law-breakers, and warned the people of the terrible consequences that must follow the kind of anarchy that finds its expression in lynchings. With what result, we know not. But it appears that the number of that class of outrages was considerably less last year than the previous year. We hope this marks a decline in murders by mobs in this country. We hope public sentiment is aroused in this regard, and that there will be a return to the methods established by law. For even if they in some instances are imperfect and less effective than desirable, they are infinitely better than lawless methods. The worst

government that ever was conceived by man is better than no government.

In the meantime, we accept kindly the reminder of the Howard association as to the necessity of reform. It is a good sign of the coming of the universal brotherhood of man, when citizens of one nation can in a friendly spirit remind those of other nations of their duties to humanity. It proves that they are commencing to realize that they are all members of one family.

A GERMAN VIEW.

Herr Max Goldberger, of Berlin, has recently visited this country in an official capacity, studying industrial and economic conditions. He has now given some of his impressions to the world, in a review of newspaper articles, and it is evident that he, on the whole, admires this country.

For one thing he observes the "unlimited possibilities" of the country. He finds that the United States produces 75 per cent of the corn of the world, 25 per cent of its wheat, 25 per cent of its oats, 26 per cent of its total iron output, 42 per cent of its steel, 55 per cent of its copper, 23 per cent of its quick-silver, 31 per cent of its gold, 33 per cent of its silver, 33 per cent of its coal, 42 per cent of its petroleum and 84 per cent of its cotton. Since 1870 it has increased its annual corn crop 92 per cent, its wool crop 86 per cent, its cotton crop 238 per cent, the value of its farm animals 64 per cent, its coal production 806 per cent, its pig iron output 887 per cent, its steel output 17,733 per cent, its cotton exports 596 per cent, the value of its total manufactured products 208 per cent, and its exports 485 per cent.

Still, all is not peace and sunshine in this marvelous country. Mr. Goldberger observes that the struggle between capital and labor is fiercer in America than elsewhere, perhaps because the employer and the workmen come from the same class and their relations are never on a sentimental basis. In the last twenty years there have been 22,793 strikes, involving a loss of \$253,000,000 to labor and of \$123,000,000 to capital.

Mr. Goldberger believes that the future belongs to the United States and to Germany. But he does not fear the rivalry which he sees must come. He believes there is ample room for both, and that one can profit by the experiences of the other.

It is interesting to notice once in a while what opinion foreigners entertain of us and our country. Their opinions have changed considerably in a few years. There is less prejudice against this country than there was at one time. It should be possible for our statesmen, with the fundamental principles upon which they can build, to make this country in every respect a model. The labor question, which Mr. Goldberger also refers to, is one of the paramount issues just now.

There should not be any need of such a problem in this country, where there is room for all, opportunities for all. It is an anomaly that labor and capital stand arrayed against one another instead of working unitedly for a common end. Such conditions should not be found in this country. If anywhere on earth a pattern for industrial and social conditions may be looked for, it should be in this country, with its unlimited resources and almost perfect liberty.

In Nebraska many Mickeys make a buck.

It's a tight squeeze if lemon juice can cure typhoid.

It's a strange blizzard that blows anybody any good.

"The Silver King" is having a great run in New York. Also in Washington.

About the only time one gets rapid transit is when he runs to catch a street car.

The proposition of the Steel trust to share profits with its employees is not retroactive.

Two hearts that beat as one—those of Edward and William on the Venezuelan question.

It is an old trick to dub political scheming "the part of wisdom" and then wheedle people into being wise.

Marconi proposes to furnish European news by cable at a cent a word. This will beat A. P. N. P. It's all to pieces.

Lieutenant Peary is willing to make another dash for the north pole if any one will furnish the money. "How use doth breed a habit in a man!"

Governor Hill of Maine says that the ratification of the Hay-Bond treaty will injure his state. Always looking out for the Maine chance.

Political moralists are saying that the money that Rockefeller has given the University of Chicago is tainted. And the university replies: "Taint."

Professor Goldwin Smith confesses that in municipal elections he generally votes as his butler advises. So the great professor has a kitchen cabinet.

When one has to have a physician's certificate before he can buy coal it rakes one cry out "O that coal should be so dear and flesh and blood so cheap."

"Freemen, free others," exclaimed ex-Governor Boutwell in his recent Faneuil Hall address. It smacks strongly of Dr. Johnson's famous line: "Who drives fat oxen should himself be fat."

It is proposed by the Immigration bureau to use the Bertillon system on John Chinaman. If John can counterfeited or cheat that system he will be entitled to come into the country. But to do so would puzzle Ah Sing.

Castro will be able to explain perfectly how Great Britain and Germany accepted his conditions precedent. If anyone is fitted to show the reasonableness of the unreasonable in true Quixotic style, it is the president of Venezuela.

Every one, including the paragraphers who poke fun at her, will wish Mrs. Nation every success in founding a home for the wives of drunkards. It is a move along true lines of reform and in

sharp and pleasant contrast with her crusading methods.

The coal situation in Toledo, Ohio, has reached the point where a physician's certificate is required by dealers before they will sell even a ton of coal. The dispatches did not state whether the prescription ordered it to be taken internally or to be applied externally. Of course it will be charged for at drug store prices.

This story is told of Professor Ladd of Yale. He was lecturing to the senior class on psychology and said: "Now, let me illustrate that point. One day a celebrated psychologist, a world-renowned psychologist, I might say, was walking down the street when I met a little girl, and I said to her—'What the professor said was drowned in the outburst of laughter from the students, and will never be known by the world."

THE HAWAIIAN CABLE.

Kansas City Star.

Not the least of the achievements that mark the opening of another year is the completion of the section of the American Pacific cable between San Francisco and Honolulu. Though the cable-laying steamer Silvertown was delayed by inclement weather the task of putting down the wire was accomplished long ago, the celebration in honor of the laying of the cable from sea to land at Ocean Beach, San Francisco, having been held December 14. Had wind and wave been favorable Honolulu would probably have been able to send Christmas greetings. As it was, the first message came on the first day of the new year.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

With the Hawaiian cable open for general business we shall soon have a better knowledge of conditions in the island territory. Honolulu will be in closer touch with Washington and the effect will probably be seen in legislation affecting the territory. Now that the Hawaiian interests can watch from day to day the movements in congress and can impress their wishes upon members at critical moments, there will be greater hope for those interests of securing what they most anxiously desire.

SENATOR HOAR'S TRUST BILL.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Senator Hoar has now introduced a bill which seems to us a real contribution to the work of the subjugation of the trusts. The first place he has hit upon a definition which certainly cannot be called scientific, and to which, as to any possible definition, real objections will probably appear, but which does, in fact, get probably all the corporations which we are after and is not likely to injure any others. The Hoar bill deals only with corporations "whose stockholders are not personally liable for their debts." That will get all the New Jersey aggregations and will be quite sufficient to start with. As to these, the bill provides that their assets shall not be inter-state commerce at all until the requirements of the bill and formally agreed to accept and be bound by all its provisions. That would seem to shut out all constitutional questions, except the general power of Congress to require such conditions.

Kansas City Star.

But, after all publicity is, and can be, only a means to an end. While greater publicity is much to be desired, the evil of this time is not so much a lack of knowledge as a failure or inability to act on the knowledge that is current. The only restrictive measure proposed by Mr. Hoar is one relating to the cutting of prices for the purpose of ridding competitors.

Los Angeles Express.

Should Senator Hoar's bill become a law, there is likely to be a lot of work ahead for the supreme court. Laws to regulate commerce are necessary, but the record of legislation upon the subject is not reassuring. When England first began its industrial career it was necessary to legislate upon new conditions, just as at the present time. Up to 1820 there were 2,000 laws upon the statute books to regulate trade, and many were not backward in saying that each was an unmitigated evil.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Booklovers' Magazine is a new publication which makes its appearance with the new year. A glance at its various departments reveals the scope of the new magazine. Its editorial department is headed "Men and Events." It has a number of signed editorials on live topics. Then comes a department "Pictures and Art Talk." Another department is "Literature and Books," and another, "Education and Religion." "The Best Things from the Periodicals of the World" closes the magazine. It is a beautiful publication from beginning to end. The publishers do not promise any fixed lines or "stereotyped forms," but they promise "attractiveness, novelty, up-to-date-ness and a reasonable share of common sense, and the initial number of their publication certainly fulfills this promise—1923 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

The National Geographic Magazine for January is full of timely articles. Among these are: "The Work of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey," "Some Notes on Venezuela," "Dr. Sven Hedin," "Peary on the North Pole," "Plan for Climbing Mount McKinley," "What the United States Does to Promote Agriculture," "Is Germany the Cause of Denmark's Refusal to Sell Her West Indian Possessions?" and "Geographic Notes and Literature." A supplement contains the list of membership of the National Geographic society—McClure, Phillips & Co., New York.

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